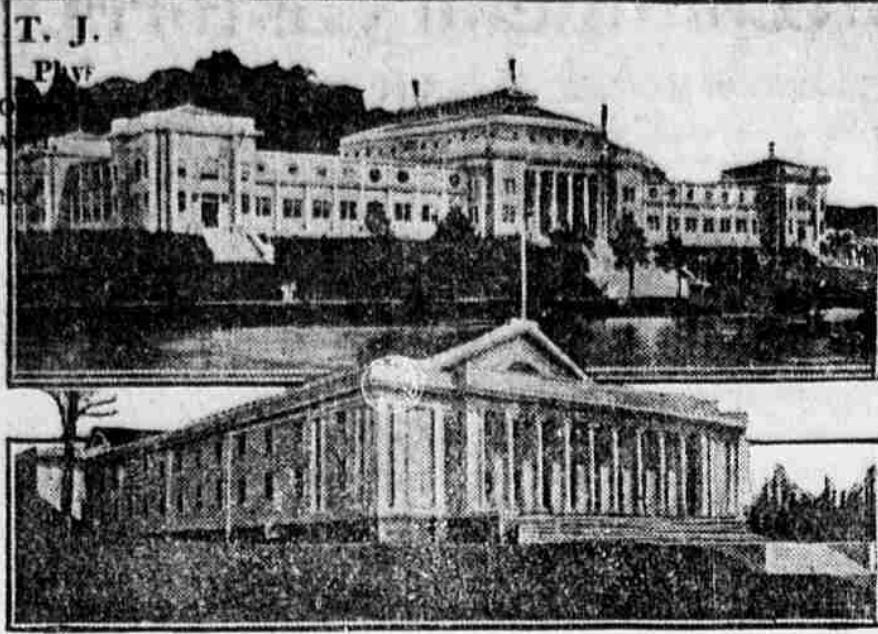


## NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION



The city of Knoxville, Tenn., is crowded with visitors to the National Conservation Exposition, which opened on September 1 and will continue for two months. Eleven large and handsome buildings have been erected, two of which are shown in the illustration. The grounds embrace more than 300 acres, a beautiful park among the foothills of the Smoky mountains.

## NEW THEATER PLAN

## Boston Woman Arranging to Erect Model Playhouse.

She Aims at Moral Growth—Reading Room and Lunch Stand in Rear of Stage Will Aid Comfort of the Performers.

Boston, Mass.—Mrs. Josephine Clement, probably the best-known woman theatrical manager in the country, has a scheme for a model theater which she hopes to build within a few months.

She has not yet decided where she will erect the theater, but she has abundant financial backing by persons who have been attracted by her success with the theater of which for several years she has been the manager.

It is to be a theater in which every seat will give an unobstructed view of the stage. The cost of a seat will be ten cents and the entertainments will be of a type that will have the approval of leaders in the "uplift movement" throughout the United States.

"It will be different from anything there is in the United States," said Mrs. Clement. "Only performances of the highest class will be given and the theater will be unique, as it will have light and air on all four sides."

"It will have dignified entrances, and everything inside will be arranged for the comfort of the patrons and the actors."

"I believe that actors who have brains enough to amuse audiences are entitled to as much as the patrons, and that is why there will be as good an entrance in the back for them as there is for the public in front."

"Actors who are satisfied with their surroundings will co-operate with the management, and that means success for the theater."

The Bijou theater, under the direction of Mrs. Clement, has made a feature of moving pictures, and it is her intention to give pictures in her new theater, but they will be of a type different from any now in general use. There will be nothing in them to offend, and they will be entirely free from the weird features which have brought forth criticisms from clergymen all over the world.

Mrs. Clement's idea is to have pictures that will educate and aid in uplift work.

"I am going to show pictures that will tend towards moral and intellectual development," said Mrs. Clement. "I intend to give one long film, a short one of a humorous nature, two musical numbers and two solos."

"My scheme is to have a theater that every one will enjoy attending, and one in which a person will see and hear for ten cents what now costs not less than half a dollar. Moving pictures so far have been used to amuse, to startle the imagination and to reproduce many things which the public would be better without having seen. These pictures will have no place in my theater."

Mrs. Clement will have the co-operation of the Harvard Dramatic society, as she had in her work at the Bijou, and of many clergymen and city officials who have been foremost in the agitation against the moving picture shows that are given in many theaters.

Back of the stage will be a reading-room in which the actors can amuse themselves between their acts. There will be a luncheon, where they will be able to purchase meals at cost.

Young men and women will be given an opportunity to begin at the bottom and work to the top.

"I have always taken an interest in young persons," said Mrs. Clement, "and every day am on the lookout for promising young men and women. I have a theory that most of us can do something pretty well and have proven it since I went into the theatrical business."

"A young woman came to me and said that she was a good dancer. I gave her a trial and she was an utter failure. She told me she could play the piano. I tried her at this and she was a success."

"I had another girl tell me she could sing. She couldn't, but I found that she was a splendid stenographer. I can find good actors and singers as

I have found stenographers and piano players, and when the model theater has been in operation a while it will have proven that I am right.

"We will win in a short time, I am confident, the good will and support of those who see now in moving pictures only things to condemn."

## ICE MENACE TO STEFANSSON

Polar Expedition Meets With Accident—Members of Crew Say Ship Has Hole in It.

Nome, Alaska.—The old whaler Karluk, which was taking the Vihjalmur Stefansson Canadian polar exploration expedition into the arctic, met with a serious accident in the ice off Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska, and may have to unload her cargo, according to word received here from the revenue cutter Bear.

The extent of the damage to the Karluk is not known, but it is reported that a large hole was stove in her hull. The Stefansson expedition found unusual ice conditions at Barrow. The Karluk was caught between the ice floes and is drifting with the ice. Aird Henton, a member of the crew, quit at Barrow and told officers of the revenue cutter of the Karluk's plight.

The Stefansson expedition on the Karluk as the main ship, and the aux-



Vihjalmur Stefansson.

iliary gasoline boats Mary Sachs and Alaska, left Port Clarence, Alaska, 90 miles north of Nome, late in July. Aboard the Karluk, of which Captain Robert Bartlett, who commanded Peary's polar ship Roosevelt, is master, are Stefansson, commander-in-chief of the expedition, and eight of the fourteen scientists who make up his party. The other scientists were divided between the Mary Sachs, of which Kenneth Chipman, the Canadian geologist, was placed in command, and the Alaska, in command of Dr. R. M. Anderson, the American biologist.

## BURY ALL BOTTLES IN WOODS

Growing Belief That Sun's Rays Passing Through Glass Starts Some of the Fires.

Centralia, Wash.—Beer and whisky bottles, carelessly thrown to the ground in timbered areas, are apt to cause forest fires, according to the opinion of E. W. Ferris, state fire warden.

Mr. Ferris said that fire wardens had been instructed to bury all bottles they saw in order that they may not act as a concentrating medium for the sun's rays and start fires in dry leaves and moss.

"I have had many reports of fires that undoubtedly started in this manner," said Mr. Ferris, "and I do not doubt in the least the opinion that there is danger from this source. It sounds odd, but undoubtedly it is true."

**Recovers for Loss of Disposition.**  
New York.—Max Fenders' four-year-old daughter had a sweet, obedient disposition until the janitress of the apartment in which Max lived awaked the little girl with an ash can. After that the child became disobedient and irritable and a jury has just awarded Fenders \$100 for loss of the child's nice disposition.

## KIN OF ANT EATER

South African Animal That Digs Hole and Disappears.

Aard-Vark Has Only Rudimentary Teeth With Legs Like Those of the Kangaroo—Specimens Very Hard to Secure.

New York.—Did you ever see an aard-vark? asks a writer in the New York World. Perhaps you know it better by its Latin name, *orycteropus*? No? They haven't got one in the zoological collection in Bronx park, nor, so far as the writer has been able to learn, in any of the famous zoos or menageries of the world. For the aard-vark is a delicate animal, according to Curator Ditmars, and not easily acclimated.

The aard-vark was thought to be a myth until the Dutch and English began to settle Africa. It was first described by P. Kolbe in 1742 in an account of his travels in Cape Colony, but Buffon called in question his description. However, this is known to be accurate.

The Paris museum has just received an *orycteropus*, which it has had stuffed and placed on exhibition. There are three species, and that in Paris is the excessively rare *Orycteropus Ethiopianus* from the regions of the Blue Nile and Abyssinia. The commonest species is that which is found in eastern and southern Africa as far north as Angola. The third species is peculiar to Senegambia.

The aard-vark belongs to the order of Edentata, so called because its members are either toothless or have only rudimentary or defective teeth. It is a cousin of the ant bears, the armadillos and the pangolins of South America. It is about six feet long, including the tail, and about twenty inches high. Its back is arched, its head long and ending in a snout like a pig's, only sharper and longer. Its forelegs are short, its hind legs much larger, like those of a kangaroo, and its tail is heavy and almost as long as its body. Its ears are long and erect, like an ass'. It has small, piggy eyes, a very thick skin, like a pig's, covered with sparsely scattered hair, and yellow all over.

Its tongue is very long, extensive and always covered with a gummy saliva. It protrudes from a mouth that is little more than a round hole. The young animal has eight molars in the upper jaw and six in the lower, but the adult has only five above and four below, and all of these are rudimentary.

The Ethiopian species lives in the desert, always near ant hills, for the ants are its food. In the daytime it stays curled up and asleep in a burrow which it closes behind it. It digs a hole even in the hardest ground with incredible rapidity and disappears in a few moments, for the four toes on its front feet are armed with strong claws which it piles rapidly, scooping out the earth and throwing it behind itself in a great cloud of dust.

At night it emerges and goes out hunting for ant hills. As soon as it has found one it makes sure that no danger is menacing, then it lies down with its snout against the ant hill, puts out its tongue as far as it can and waits. Soon its tongue is covered with ants, caught like flies on sticky flypaper. Then it draws in its tongue, chews up the ants and begins again.

It is very timid and so keen of ear that it catches every faint sound. At the slightest alarm it digs a hole and buries itself. It never attacks anything but insects, yet when attacked it defends itself with its powerful claws in a way that makes it dangerous.

When surprised by the hunter it almost always has its head and shoulders in a hole, and it takes so tight a grip on the earth that if the hunter tries to pull it forth he is almost certain to fail.

Its flesh is highly prized in Africa and it is said to taste like pork. It is easily tamed in its native land, and in the days of Egypt's ancient greatness must have been a pet for ladies, as on the tomb of Abd-el-Gournah of the nineteenth dynasty there is graven a picture of a noblewoman with an *orycteropus* following her like a dog.

## SLIT SKIRTS WRECK NERVES

Not of the Wearers, But of the Ankle-Gazing Youths, Says Doctor Walters.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"In looking over my statistics I find there has been a slight increase of nervous diseases among young men, and I suspect that the slashed skirt has something to do with it," said Dr. E. R. Walters, director of the health department.

"However, I believe that by restricting the length of the skirt all will be well."

"Personally, I have taken little notice of the new skirt, for I am a home-loving man and careful about matters of this kind."

"And I do not know why young men should be so closely observant of ankles—I have always judged women by their eyes. I have found it a much better way; ankles are deceiving."

The ladies seem to like slit skirts and I am for anything that pleases the ladies. In that way I think that the slit skirt may do some good because people never are sick when they are well pleased."

"And if the ladies want it, why, my goodness! why not let them have it?"

## Fine Laces Within Reach of All



Who wouldn't undertake to own a pretty boudoir cap and gown when both can be made for about two dollars and a half expenditure? Since manufacturers of lace have said goodbye to the old hand-made patterns and have turned their attention to the original designs that can be made by machinery, we have a new order of the finest and most exquisite laces that cost hardly more than fine, plain cotton fabrics. This adaptation of design to mechanical workmanship has done wonders in putting pretty things within the reach of even woman. These laces are woven in wide doucings as well as narrow edgings and can be used like any other thin material. They have made a tremendous advance in popularity this season.

The cheaper varieties of machine-made laces are not specially durable, but they are not intended for garments demanding durability. But with a modest outlay one can buy the German Val and better grades of shadow lace and be sure of their wearing qualities. It is laundering that is hard on filmy lace. It is so easily done that garments made with lace trimmings should never be sent to a

laundry but done at home. No starching, no bluing is necessary. They are washed as other laces are washed by hand.

The pretty nainsook boudoir gown shown here is made up with sleeves and trimming of the least expensive shadow lace which sells from twenty-five to forty cents a yard. About two and a half yards of it provide for the sleeves, trimmings and lace strips in the cap. Five yards of ribbon an inch wide is needed and two yards of baby ribbon. A yard of net ruffling for the cap and five yards of a very narrow lace edging in one of the simple Cluny patterns for the gown are needed. Four yards of nainsook will be an ample allowance for the body of the gown. It is easy enough to figure that this bewitching little outfit can hardly be called an extravagance by any one.

The same design can be worked out in wash silks and more durable laces of it is not necessary to practice strict economy. Even in these materials so much prettiness can hardly be achieved at so small an outlay of money, in any other way.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## SMART FALL GOWN.



Model of brown and white striped wool cloth with collar, vest and belt of brown poplin.

## Chiffon Motor Bonnet.

Among the attractive new automobile caps is one of two thicknesses of chiffon, made like a sunbonnet. The chiffon is green and blue and is shirred over a wire frame which fits closely about the head and flares out over the face. The inside of the bonnet is blue and the outside is green.

Raffia is also used for automobile bonnets. A prettily patterned cap is woven of colored straws and is mounted over a shirred foundation of colored silk. A frill of the silk about the face and neck softens the effect of the raffia. A silk chin string fastens at one side under a bunch of artificial flowers.

## PLEASE HIM WITHOUT FUSS

Not Hard to Put Some Dainty Handwork on the Front of Husband's or Brother's Silk Shirt.

A man doesn't like "fussy" things, but he'll appreciate a bit of handwork on the front of his silk shirt. Ask him! No, don't—surprise him!

If you are afraid that you can't make the shirt entire, buy one from his haberdasher. The material best suited for the purpose is striped—colored stripes about an inch apart on a white ground—so be sure that you get his favorite color. Most men are fond of lavender. Now stamp in the center of the white ground between the colored stripes, about two inches apart, tiny designs not larger than a ten-cent piece down the front. There is a tiny round five-petaled flower without foliage or stem and with a solid dot to fill the center space where the petals meet that is easily drawn or stamped by even the novice, and looks well. If preferred, one can use the more difficult bowknot or fleur-de-lis. Pad the designs well and work them in white silk floss. Floss the color of the stripes may be used, but it is rather conspicuous. There is a quiet elegance about the white on a white ground that most men would prefer. It is necessary to embroider only that part which shows when the coat is unfastened. Of course, a hand-embroidered monogram upon the left sleeve pleases the wearer still more.—Philadelphia North American.

## New Sashes.

To the invention of new sashes there seems no end. These long lengths of supple material are an absolute rage in Paris, and they are worn by women and girls of all ages.

Some of the newest sashes are tied directly in front, in a large, full bow; others are tied at the side rather low down; others, again, are wound round the hips in *Fatima* fashion and simply knotted at the back.

All the art shades of blue are in demand for these sashes, especially the blue known as *Madonna*.

For wearing with pure white dresses we find smart sashes of printed gauze, which exploit various shades of red intermingled with touches of black and deep blue. Almost all the sashes of this season are fringed in order that they may fall heavily.

## Gathered Skirts.

All smart skirts now are gathered at the back of the waistline, and the plain, close-fitting skirt—at this point—is distinctly out of the running. Of course, the fullness is between the waistline and hip only, for below the hips the garment must cling closely to the figure.

## BLACK DOBBIN DIZZY ON A HIGH TRESTLE

Falls Wedged Between the Ties, and Holds Up a Fast Passenger Train.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The manner in which a big black horse from a lumber camp, on pleasure bent, tied up the through Canadian Northern train between Fort Francis and Duluth, was narrated by passengers who arrived from Duluth. Frank P. Sheldon of Minneapolis, who has banking and lumber interests in northern Minnesota, returning from International Falls, was of the rescue party.

Sunday off had made black Dobbin festive. As the moon rose he sauntered out of camp and went eastward along the ties. The Kinmont trestle did not daunt his high spirits. He picked his way out over the ties fifty or sixty feet, when, chancing to look down, he realized he was high above the ground.

He grew dizzy, made a false step and fell wedged between the ties. The wise old lumber horse did not



Waited for Friend Man.

struggle. He merely waited for friend man, and that he did not misplace his confidence was soon demonstrated.

Engineer Ansel Hoeft was making up lost time out of Fort Francis, but a 1,600-pound horse on a trestle in the moonlight was not to be overlooked. He stopped the train. Conductor J. R. Gamble of Virginia has had some horse experience and possesses some horse sense.

With train crew and late smokers among the passengers he was soon planking over the trestle out to the black horse. A small electric light pole from the pile by the side of the track soon was called into play.

Dobbin looked up confidently, but Ed Busha, head brakeman, took no chances. He promptly sat on the horse's head. Jack Rogers, rear brakeman, grasped the animal's tail; the fat man from the smoker who had enjoyed a hearty meal grasped the electric light pole; the disgusted colored porter patted the black horse reassuringly. Others lent a hand, and, prying and pulling, soon had the horse on his feet again. Quietly he allowed himself to be led back over the improvised board walk and in deep thought watched the train from the roadside as it steamed out, forty minutes late, for Duluth.

## WINS RACE WITH BEE SWARM

Colorado Man and Daughter Made Seriously Ill From Stings During Mad Ride.

Denver, Colo.—Only by turning on all the power of her touring car were Miss Edith Welker, twenty-one, and her father, Edward Welker, able to escape a swarm of bees from Longmont to Denver the other day.

They distanced the bees in a mad ride, but not until both had been stung a hundred or more times on their faces and hands. They were seriously ill for several days.

"We ran into the bees near Lafayette," said Mr. Welker. "My daughter was driving. The top of our machine was up and the windshield was down, and the motion of the car sucked the bees right into the body."

"We tried to beat them away with a blanket, but that did not help much. My daughter stopped the car when we first noticed the bees, but when we saw that we could not get rid of them she turned on all the power and drove as fast as she could. We eventually distanced them."

## CIRCLED BY WHITE HOT STEEL

Workman Then Kept Tortured Body Stationary as Metal Burns Hole Through Leg.

Burlington, N. J.—His clothes cut from his body, when a broken coil of a huge spring, white hot from the tempering furnace, circled his form at the Riverside Steel Spring works, James Waller had a narrow escape from death the other day.

His presence of mind and fortitude saved him, for, recognizing his danger, he kept his tortured body stationary in the middle of the glowing coils until fellow workmen cut the steel and released him.

One end of the spring seared a hole through the bone and flesh of one leg at the knee.